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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145 1-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Spicy.

The competition between our Dry Goods Houses, both wholesale and retail. This has, we think, reached the climax this season, and, though it must result in lessening the profits, merchants seem not to regret it. Especially is this true of the firm of Barker & Co., 59 Market street; indeed, they seem to enjoy it hugely, and no wonder, as their unlimited resources, great experience, and the perfectness of their arrangements for buying, give them advantages possessed by no other house in the West. We had arrived at the conclusion that, even with them, the utmost tension of ability to get up a new sensation had been reached; but we must confess we had not fully measured their resources,—as we are called upon to announce another for next week,—a great sale of silk goods, for which purpose they have accumulated a stock of about $50,000 worth of silks. The sale commences Monday next, and we expect that like all the other special sales of this firm, it will be a perfect success. We expect this principally for the reason that success with them on such occasions is esteemed of more importance than either profit or coin. We prophecy a great slaughter of silk goods, from the very cheapest to the very best. They intend also to continue the present sale of other dress goods, shawls, cloaks, and other dry goods for another week; at the same incredibly low prices at which they are now selling them. Country merchants should make a note of this, as well as retail buyers.

Sewing Machines.

The following is the *verbatim* report of the regularly appointed judges on sewing machines and inventions, at the Allegheny County Fair, 1865. These judges are thorough and practical men, well known in this community, being machinists and dealers in machinery, and their decision is worthy of consideration:

To the President and Managers:

GENTLEMEN—We, whose names are annexed, appointed by the Board, to Class No. 36 render the following verdict, which is according to our best judgment, namely:

We award to E. P. Carpenter, No. 27 Fifth street, agent for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, the first premium and diploma, for its simplicity and thoroughness of construction, and as the best machine for family and general purposes.

We award to Grover & Baker first premium and diploma, as the best machine for heavy work and embroidery.

[Signed,] Hugh M. Bole, Richard Nutsall, Jared M. Brash, James Ewing, A. W. Foster, Jr.

Photographs, &c.

Drop in at Pittocks and examine his large stock of photographs.

Get Leslie, for this week, at Pittock's.

Splendid engravings selling at reduced prices at Pittock's.

Dawley's, Munn's and Beadle's cheap books at Pittock's.

Pocket albums at Pittocks.

You can have the Eastern and Western dailies delivered to you by applying at Pittock's.

All the latest number magazines at Pittock's.

Get the Leader on Sunday.

The best stationery in the city at Pittock's.

Call at Pittock's for anything you want.

Domestic Expenses.

Dr. Johnson says that "no money is better spent than what is laid out for domestic satisfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other people, and the wife is pleased that she is dressed." Now, if you would have your wife well dressed, not forgetting your daughters, do not fail to remember the immense stock of silk dress goods to be found at Bates & Bells', No. 91 Fifth street. This assortment embraces all styles and are sold at astonishingly low prices. Now is the appointed time to purchase—and make glad the hearts of the household.

Large Sale of Boats and Barges.

Our readers will bear in mind that the large and final sale of boats and barges belonging to the Government, is to be made at Louisville on the 26th, Evansville on the 31st, Cairo the 1st and 2d of November, and St. Louis, the 4th of November. Coal dealers and others desiring such property, will do well to attend the sales.

Automatic Organs.

The latest improvement and most desirable instrument, announced by leading organists to be unequalled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the city, manufactured by George A. Prince & Co., for sale only by Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street.

A Few Facts to the Afflicted.

If you have the dyspepsia, or are troubled with food distressing you, rising and souring on your stomach, your bowels are out of order, you are bilious, constipated and generally indisposed, use Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, it is unrivalled for stomach and bowel disorders in the world. Sold only in Pittsburgh at Fleming's drug and patent medicine depot, No. 84 Market street.

South Pittsburgh.

The South Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal church having been closed for several weeks while undergoing repairs, will be opened for service Sunday next, October 29th. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. Charles W. Smith, pastor, will be assisted by Rev. Hiram Miller, of Canton, Ohio, and other distinguished ministers. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Albums, &c.

It is needless to say that friend Pittock, opposite the postoffice, keeps the finest and cheapest assortment of albums, gold pens, pocket knives, &c.

Go at once if you wish one of those 32 books Pittock is selling at 50 cents.

Wm. Knabe & Co's

Great Unrivalled Piano Fortes. These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability. Knabe's Square Pianos have their new improved grand scale, and the Agraffe treble. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street, is the sole agent.

Stationery, &c.

Patent revolving wages table, time books, check books, day books, Adams Express receipt books, sermon books, pass books and memorandums, blank books, on hand and made to order, stationery of every description, for sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth street.

Which Way.

Direct to the Book Publishers' Presentation depot 74 Fifth street, purchase a book and receive a hand some present worth from 50 cents to $300. Remember, books are sold at publisher's prices.

A Lot of Fat Cattle for Sale,

To day, at the Buck Tavern, three miles from the city, on the Brownsville road.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION—UNION VICTORY.

The election took place in West Virginia on Thursday, and the returns indicate a decided Union victory. The election was for Legislature and local officers.

IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.—The Fenian organization, with a President and two houses of Congress, Senate and Representatives, with financial bonds, with arms, seems to come pretty close to the idea of a government within a government. It is for the establishment of independence in Ireland. If that end should fail, what then? This question reminds us of "a little story." A Boston man, in old times, having more money than wit, and desirous of engaging in commerce, was waggishly advised to ship a quantity of warming pans to the West Indies. He really made the venture. But pans for warming beds, though very convenient and conducive to comfort in Northern latitudes, were not appreciated in the tropics. It turned out, however, a good speculation after all, for some shrewd fellow discovered that the long-handled brass pans would make excellent sugar ladles, and the perforated covers equally good strainers. If the Fenian government, two hundred thousand strong, should fail to make an Irish nation independent on the Green Isle, how will it empty its forces then?

RECONSTRUCTION.—Mr. BARROUR, who has just been elected to Congress in Virginia, is announced to take the stump for the Union cause and candidates in New Jersey. This looks more like old times and true than anything since Lee's surrender.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.
VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1865. NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Another Reduction in the Army

30,000 MEN TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Business of Chicago Postoffice.

RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK IN TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 27.

Another Reduction in the Army.

Another wholesale reduction of the army has just been ordered. Instructions were issued today by the War Department, directing the immediate muster out of fifty-three regiments, numbering in the aggregate between twenty-five and thirty thousand men. There are twenty-six colored regiments included in the list, three of them belonging to Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the rest to the regular United States colored troops. The following are the Western troops which will be discharged under this order: Ohio, 94th infantry; Illinois, the 54th and the men of the 95th infantry regiment, who were transferred to the 47th, which still remains in service; Indiana, 13th cavalry; Missouri, 15th and 16th cavalry; Michigan, 10th cavalry; Pennsylvania, 3d heavy artillery and 3d provisional cavalry.

Business of the Chicago Postoffice.

The number of letters that passed through the Chicago postoffice during the quarter ending September 30th, as shown by the books of the General Postoffice, was 1,977,963. The receipts of the office from letters and newspaper postage, during the same period, were $88,798 37; $12,120 was paid for registered letters. The expenses of the office were $27,486 03, and the net balance paid over to the Government after the prepayment of all expenses was $68,818 02.

Railroad Rolling Stock in Tennessee.

By order of the President, Secretary Stanton has issued the following instructions to General Thomas, commanding the Middle Division of the Tennessee:

GENERAL—The provisions and benefits of the Executive order of the 8th of August are hereby extended to all railroads within the limits of your command, desiring to purchase railroad rolling stock and material from the United States for the purpose of repairing the losses of the war. You are also authorized to direct the sale to any such railroads of rolling stock now within the limits of your command, and not needed by the United States for actual use, upon the following conditions, if the sale proposed is referred to the terms of the order of the 8th of August, and the individual security required by you under that order. You will take care that this property is distributed among the several roads in proportion to their actual needs, and that none is sold to any railroad in excess of the reasonable requirements of its business, or to be used for purposes of speculating, sale or hire to other roads. You will require from all such railroad companies satisfactory bonds in the form herein enclosed, binding them to the payment to the United States of the full appraised value of the property sold to them, in equal monthly instalments, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, for two years, credit being allowed to them on the first of each month, for any service of military transportation rendered by them during the preceding month, at the established rates now allowed to Northern railroads for such service. Full reports of all sales under this order will be made to the War Department from time to time, as required by existing orders. The serviceable railroad iron in possession of the Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga and Nashville is excepted. It will be sold only for cash at the prices fixed by the War Department.

Schooner Augusta Smith Abandoned at Sea.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The schooner Augusta Smith, of and from Boston, from Newbern, was abandoned at sea on the 21st, in a sinking condition. The crew were saved and brought to this city. Considerable uneasiness is felt here owing to the non-arrival of the steamer North Star. It appears that she sprung a leak and put into Norfolk to repair, reaching Norfolk before taking in much water. There was no panic or casualty on board.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair a Success.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—The fair for the Soldiers Home proves thus far a great success. The Academy of Music was crowded to excess day and evening. The success thus far has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Arrangements have been made by nearly all the railways leading to the city to sell tickets covering the passage and giving an entrance to the fair.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The following physicians were to-day appointed Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau: C. Kirwin, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Jas. D. Mathews, Curtisville, Ill.; A. W. Smith, Charles City, Iowa; Christopher Wheeler, Jonesboro, Tenn., and Jas. Rodgers, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Yesterday Mr. Gaylor, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, detected Edward Pelouze, one of the clerks in the Brooklyn postoffice, in the act of opening a letter, and took him in charge. A large number of letters had been stolen, which led to an investigation and the arrest.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The grain elevator of St. Louis, just completed, cost $500,000, and required over 4,000,000 feet of timber—said to be a greater quantity than is contained in any other building in the world. All that is required to load a vessel or wagon from this elevator is to open the spouts and let the grain down.

The Richmond *Republic* says: "At the rate the work of rebuilding in the burnt district is progressing, scarcely a vestige of the great conflagration of the 3d of April will be visible a year hence. Go where you will, the sound of the hammer and trowel is heard, and the spirit of improvement, backed by energy and industry, is everywhere manifest."

Capt. Girarde, of Augusta, Georgia, has invented an engine by which he manufactures ice rapidly and of the finest quality. He supplies the city of Augusta, and says that when his establishment is perfected and in full operation he can furnish ice at one cent per pound.

The city, county and State taxes, in St. Louis, amount to $2 75 on each $100 of assessed valuation, in addition to which is 50 cents poll tax, neighborhood taxes for street or park improvements, and the Federal tax. The supposable case of a man owning a house worth $5,000, unproductive property valued at $5,000, and $10,000 paying ten per cent., furnishes a calculation that out of his revenue of $1,000, he would have to pay $575 53 in taxes.

From the report from the eighth census, it appears there are seven establishments in the United States for copper rolling. These establishments employ 413 hands, and have a capital invested of $2,470,000. The cost of material consumed by them is valued at $2,537,000; the cost of labor at $197,080; and the annual value of products for the year ending 1st of June, $5,108,708.

The Grand Jury of Queen's county, New York, have indicted R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train on the Long Island Railroad at the time of the collision near Jamaica, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and also for causing the death of passengers on his train by negligence. Race gave bail in the sum of six thousand dollars.

Citizens of Mobile Charged With Steamboat Burning.

The Mobile *News* of the 22d inst., says: The President's Adjutant General has issued an order for the arrest of the following named persons, supposed to be implicated in the burning of steamboats at St. Louis during the late war: Mitchell Lapeille, *alias* Mitchell Pete, has already been arrested and imprisoned. The United States Marshals are ordered to arrest: Judge Tucker, of Mobile, Ala.; Minor Majors, do.; Hon. John H. Harrell, S. B. Hay wood, St. Louis, Missouri; Thos. L. Clark, Grenada, Miss.; Wm. Irwin, Henry Dillingham, Louisville, Ky.; Harrison Fox, St. Louis, Mo.; —— Stillson, Kirk Roberts, Mobile, Ala.; Bob Loudon, Isaac Ethrie, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Murphy, New Orleans, La.; —— O'Keefe, Natchez, Miss.; —— Triplett, John G. Parks, near Memphis, Tenn.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.—Says the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller:* "Prominent financiers have endeavored to influence Secretary McCulloch to modify his plans for a gradual but steady contraction of the currency, and he positively declines to do anything of the sort. These gentlemen will now transfer their attentions to Congress."

Remains of Col. Dahlgren

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE SETTLED.

Southern National Banks.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Ridiculous Rumor Contradicted

Sale of Mrs. Surratt's Furniture.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 27.

Remains of Col. Dahlgren.

The remains of the lamented Colonel Ulric Dahlgren will be exposed to view in the City Hall of this city to-morrow. No man during the late war deserves more respect from the American people. When the war broke out he was in Louisiana, and was offered every inducement to join the conspirators, but these efforts failed, and he at once repaired to the North and entered the service of his country. He rendered distinguished service in the valley of Virginia under Banks, and subsequently under Siegel, and the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, and finally met his death while engaged in the laudable enterprise of releasing our prisoners from the Richmond bastiles. At Hagerstown he lost a leg, and at King and Queen Court House his life. His remains will be exposed in state until Monday next, when they will be removed in a special train to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, after which they will be deposited in the family ground near Philadelphia.

Pacific Railroad Case Settled.

The long-pending controversy, relative to the acceptance of the first forty miles of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, was to-day finally settled by the President in favor of its acceptance, and Government bonds amounting to seven hundred thousand dollars will be immediately issued to the road.

Government Awards.

The Quartermaster General calls the particular attention of officers on duty in the general military departments, to the great number of animals, belonging to the United States, in the possession of persons who have no legal title to them, and directing the same to be seized wherever found. This order is not to be construed as extending to animals which, in Southern States, have been placed in charge of farmers, to be used in saving crops in districts devastated by military operations.

National Banks in the South.

Since the close of the rebellion, thirty-five National banks have been established in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital of $4,474,400, as follows: Virginia, sixteen banks; capital $1,622,400. Tennessee, seven banks; capital $1,000,000. North Carolina, two banks; capital $100,000. Georgia, three banks; capital $300,000. Alabama, three banks; capital $162,000. Mississippi, one banks; capital $50,000. Louisiana, two bank; capital $800,000. Texas, one bank; capital $200,000. There are a large number of applications for charters, which have not yet been acted upon by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $1,053,922.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the Secretaries were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

A Ridiculous Rumor.

An interview between the President and the Secretary of War, Secretary Welles and General Grant, yesterday, gave rise to a ridiculous rumor that our relations with England were about to assume a hostile attitude, and that all our naval vessels were immediately to be put in commission. The report was telegraphed to New York last night by some parties, and produced quite a sensation, particularly among the Fenians. It is scarcely necessary to state that the whole story is untrue, and was gotten up for the purpose of influencing the gold and stock market.

Mrs. Surratt's Furniture Sold.

The household effects of the late Mrs. Surratt were sold to-day at auction. The sale attracted a large number of people, principally boarding house keepers, who, from our knowledge, were disappointed in the character of the furniture. Some relic hunters were present, but they soon left in disgust, and everything went off without much competition, at rates generally below the average prices of auction sales.

The Cholera in France.

The United States Consul at La Rochelle, France, writing to the State Department, under date of September 30th, says the cholera seems to follow the railroad from Marseilles *via* Arlis, and moves toward Bordeaux. The policy of the French press appears to be secretive, in order to allay the fears and apprehensions of the people. One case had appeared at La Rochelle.

The Freemasons of South Carolina—A Committee to Visit New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 27.—The Masons of the North are about to receive a distinguished committee from the capital of South Carolina. The Masonic fraternity of Columbia have chosen Brothers Wm. Gilmore Simms and Roger Bruno as commissioners to represent to their Northern brethren, the distressed and prostrate condition of the Lodges of Columbia, where they were once strong, powerful and active. The working implements of the order have nearly all been destroyed by the ruthless hand of war, and the lodges generally are in a most helpless condition. The Brotherhood in the Northern States, it is hoped, will extend the hand of welcome to these two eminent members of the fraternity. They will take their departure for the city of New York in the steamer on Thursday.

STATE ITEMS.

Samuel Hepburn Pollock, son of Ex-Governor Pollock, and Chief Clerk of the Directors of the Mint, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, from disease contracted in the army.

The Business Men's Prayer Meeting, which has been in progress for eight years past, in Philadelphia, is still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is daily growing in interest.

C. W. O'Donnell, late of the Harrisburg police, but lately employed as a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed on Thursday night at Northumberland.

On Thursday last a boiler on the Sutley Farm, on French Creek, exploded, severely scalding Mr. O. A. Surface, engineer, and killing H. B. Boyer, a driller, engaged at the well. The latter was frightfully mutilated, right arm torn off at the shoulder, right leg above the knee, head blown to pieces. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and children, whose wants are being attended to by a generous community. The old story, negligence, is the alleged cause.

Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D., recently pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, has been offered the position of Professor of Mental and Moral Science in Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.

The drug store of Hartswick & Huston, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 18th. Loss from $1,500 to $2,000.

Brigadier General Charles F. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, who was mustered out under the order promulgated some time ago, honorably discharging a large number of general officers, has been reinstated by order of the War Department. General Campbell is a thorough soldier, having served throughout the whole war, first as Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry Artillery, and afterwards as Colonel of the Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, from which he was promoted to a Brigadier General. He lost the use of his right arm and was wounded in half a dozen places of his body during his many campaigns, which incapacitated him from pursuing his profession. In consideration of these circumstances the order mustering him out was countermanded, and he is again assigned to duty.

The President Surprised.

A deputation of Italians waited on President Johnson on Saturday, to present a petition purporting to be signed by the members of an Italian organization for the abolition of capital punishment, including Ricasoli, Minghetti, Garibaldi and other distinguished men. The spokesmen of the party said that they had come to make an appeal in behalf of Jefferson Davis. The report of the interview in the New York *Daily News* says: "Here the President, with an accent of surprise, interrupted the speaker, saying, '*They* plead for Jefferson Davis?' When the Italian gentleman got through, the petition was handed to the President and the deputation departed. Nothing appears to have been said by His Excellency except the brief sentence in which he expressed his surprise that so many distinguished friends of freedom in Europe should be asking for mercy for the chief author of all the woes this country has endured for four years."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Shipment of Sporting Guns and Ammunition—Circular from Secretary McCulloch—The American Bible Union—Address by Sir Morton Peto—Tax on Brokers' Sales—The Fenian Senate in Session—A Murderer Sentenced to be Hanged—Alcohol Seized by the Government.

NEW YORK, October 27.—A circular was issued from the Treasury department, authorizing permits for the shipment of sporting guns, pistols and ammunition without referring to the department at Washington.

The American Bible Union held its second and concluding session yesterday. The principal business transacted was the adoption of committee reports especially relating to the issue of a new and revised edition of the New Testament. Sir Morton Peto visited the meeting, and made a short address.

A *Times'* special from Philadelphia says: The bankers and brokers of Philadelphia applied *to-day for* an injunction against the collector restraining him from collecting taxes on stocks sold on American account. This is made in fact on a decision of Judge Nelson. The motion for an injunction was denied.

The National Express Company, recently organized in Richmond, will hold an election of officers next month. Ex-General Johnson is a candidate for the Presidency. Six thousand shares of stock are set aside for sale in New York. These have been purchased, and offers made for two thousand five hundred shares additional.

The Fenian Senate is now in session at the Astor House. Members say everything is progressing finely. It is stated that the military plan by which the freedom of Ireland from the British Government can be secured was submitted and discussed by leading representatives, but no decisive action has yet been taken upon it. It is further stated that the congress has perfected their great scheme for the redemption of Ireland, and that most perfect unanimity prevails.

George Magner, convicted of the murder of his wife last week, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December.

The Government has seized a large lot of alcohol on account of the owners attempting to defraud the Custom House. A number of officials are said to be implicated in the swindle.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

All the Cabinet in Council—Gen. Grant Visits the Navy Yard—Pardons—Bounties to Colored Troops—The Tunis Ambassadors—John H. Reagan.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—With the return of Secretary Seward, all the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington, and were in council for several hours to-day.

Lieut. Gen. Grant paid an official visit to the navy yard this afternoon, and was received with the usual salutes, and enthusiastically cheered by the assembled workmen.

It is understood that the President has directed all pardons under the amnesty proclamation which are now awaiting action at the pleasure of State, within one week after they are ready for delivery, will be forwarded to the Governors of the respective States.

The Secretary of War has, it is said, prohibited the payment of bounties to such of the colored troops as were not free on the 18th of April, 1861, this settling the decision of the Comptroller, which was based on the opinion of the Attorney General. The law provides that colored troops shall be placed on the same footing with white volunteers in regard to pay, clothing and subsistence, but not as to bounties.

The Tunis ambassadors, in company with General Lew Wallace, paid an official visit to the Secretary of State this morning, and left with him a copy of their credentials. No time has yet been fixed for the formal presentation to the President. During the day the distinguished strangers, under the escort of Mr. Cox, of the State Department, and in open carriages, visited various localities of interest.

The ex-rebel Postmaster General Reagan had a long interview with President Johnson this morning, and will now leave Washington direct for his home in Texas.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Pardon of All Federal Prisoners Asked for—Ordinance of Secession Repealed—The State to be Re-Districted—Election of Governor, Congressmen, &c., Ordered on November 15th.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 26.—Mr. Anderson, of Chatham, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to memorialize the President for the release, on bail, of Mr. Stephens. It was moved for its indefinite postponement, which was voted down. The motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost. The resolution was amended so as to include all the Federal prisoners, and was then adopted by the majority.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession was adopted, and the resolutions of the secession Convention, which were incompatible with the military laws of the United States were, repealed.

An ordinance to re-district the State was adopted, and improvements are then made.

An election was ordered for the 15th of November for Governor, Congressmen and Assemblymen.

The Convention refused to receive the State election ordinance by a vote of 23 to 5.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25.—In the Legislature a message was received from Gov. Perry, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed by the Governor to revise the system of laws adopted to the new state of affairs. The report embraces a bill to regulate the domestic relations of the slaves; a bill preliminary to the organization of the Judiciary Department of the slaves, and a code for the regulation of labor and for the protection and government of the colored people. Without debate, the report was ordered to be printed, and will be considered as laws.

Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to collect, under oath, all evidence of unwarrantable seizures of cotton and other private property since the war, to be laid before the President and Congress of the United States.

The 15th of November was fixed for the election of members of Congress.

Indian Expedition Abandoned.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—An arrival from the Upper Missouri reports that the Indian Commission abandoned their steamer a hundred and twenty miles below Fort Sully, and were proceeding overland. It is not believed that the commission will accomplish its mission, as no hostile Indians are said to be within seven hundred miles of Fort Sully. Forts Union and Berthold were evacuated. Large amounts of freight is stored at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River and Fort Union, and in consequence of the low stage of the waters, to reach their destination, it will have to lie over till spring.

From Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Advices from Mississippi, received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, represent an unsatisfactory state of affairs existing in that State in relation to the freedmen. Many of the negroes, despite the admission of negro evidence, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Governor, and evince an intention to evade in every way possible the recognition of the rights of the freedmen. The teachers for the freedmen sent out by benevolent Northern societies are leaving their schools in the interior, and those out of cities, as unsafe to entrust themselves amongst people who are professedly their bitterest enemies.

Escape of a Counterfeiter.

BOSTON, October 27.—James Gray, *alias* John Pettingill, whose arrest in Springfield for attempting to pass a counterfeit fifty-dollar greenback has been announced, was to-day arraigned in the United States Commissioner's Court for examination. The necessary witnesses not being present, the case was postponed, and the prisoner taken to the Cambridge street jail, and while the officers were taking a description of his person, Gray suddenly bolted into the street and made good his escape. He is well known to the detectives, his re-arrest is probable.

Subscriptions to the Mexican Loan.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The first subscription to the Mexican loan to-day was made by S. T. Babbit, who showed his appreciation by taking five bonds. The next subscription was taken by an army officer, who took $10,000 worth. A New Bedford gentleman took $2,000. It is stated that twenty-six banks today applied for agencies. The news which arrived to-day of the siege of Matamoras and the investment of Tampico seems to have given a new impetus to the movement.

Trotting Match.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Dexter beat General Butler in their two mile trot to wagons this afternoon in three straight heats. Time, five minutes and three quarters of a second, and 5:06¾, the last heat being the best wagon time on record.

Death of Dr. Worcester.

BOSTON, October 27.—Joseph E. Worcester, D. D., author of Worcester's Dictionary, died at his residence in Cambridge, to-day, aged 81 years.

A cold easterly rain storm prevails, and in some of the interior towns is accompanied with flurries of snow.

Tug Blown to Atoms.

NORFOLK, VA., October 27.—A tug exploded her boiler this afternoon. She was blown to atoms, and all on board, five men, were killed, including the captain and crew, and Wm. Potter, agent of the Boston steamers.

The Murderer of Harriet Wilkes Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Levi Farwell, the alleged murderer of Harriet Wilkes, committed suicide last night by cutting a vein with a piece of pewter plate, and was found dead in his cell this morning.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Capt. R. B. Winder and a man named James Duncan are still held as prisoners in the Old Capital Prison. It is said that they will be tried for cruelties committed at Andersonville as soon as Wirz is finally disposed of.

Secretary Harlan has succeeded in removing from the position in the Interior Department all whose sympathies were with the Democratic party. Among those removed by him was a man who had been a nurser of the Anglo rebel pirate Alabama, who held a Secretary Clerkship under Usher.

A Washington correspondent says important disclosures, relating to the recent decree of Maximilian establishing the new Express Company, are likely to be made within a few days, and will fully show the animus of the late Philadelphia dis[illegible] declaring the Liberal cause hopeless. [illegible]milian's government firmly fastens [illegible]side of Mexico. Several gentlemen [illegible]ed who have hitherto held official an[illegible]ial relations with the Government.

Gen. Augustin Dertueblue, the oldest son of the first Emperor of Mexico, is now in New York. He has been offered rank and emoluments by Maximilian, but has declined them.

The new Mexican loan for thirty millions of dollars, which was placed in the New York market on Monday last, is meeting with success. Already, it is said, the demand for these bonds is very great, applications pouring in from banks and individuals in different parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, accompanied by warm expressions of sympathy for the cause which the loan is intended to subserve.

The steamer New York, which arrived from Panama on Thursday, brought some specimens of gold ore, taken from the newly discovered Isthmus deposits there, on the line of the Panama Railroad. More extensive discoveries are expected to follow, and the Panama and Aspinwall people are anticipating a great rush to the new diggings and a consequent animation in business generally.

There is nothing later in relation to the revolution in Peru, and no news of consequence from the Central American Republics, but we have accounts of additional insurrectionary operations in Columbia, and apprehensions of some of still greater importance. As a sort of natural consequence the invasion of the State of Panama from the State of Cauca, the oppression of which we have already chronicled, Cauca has recently suffered an irruption from the late state of Antioquia. This new war is looked upon by many as merely the advance guard of the Liberal Columbians, while the entire Columbian Republic will shortly be affected.

The hat factories of Newburyport are now running to their fullest capacity, and are doing well. The Essex has its full complement of hands—seventy-five men and ninety females. In the Newburyport factory there are probably one hundred and twenty-five. These establishments do not form a part of the city, as they have brought in many families to occupy the houses and patronize trade, and employ many of the residents at good wages. They are judiciously managed by proprietors, and much more to the public.

It is said that Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, is in receipt of dispatches which anticipate the capture of Matamoras, and the entire occupancy of the State of Tamaulipas. These accounts are understood to have been received by the Mexican Minister, and received by the Government, although the actual occupation of Matamoras by the liberals has not been announced or confirmed.

The Cleveland *Herald* gives an evidence of the rapid growth of that city. The total number of shingle machines, sash, blind and door manufacturing establishments erected since January 1st, 1865, including those commenced at that time and not completed, as taken by the letter carriers, amount to six hundred and thirty-six.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, writing from Mattoon, Illinois, says sheep are not doing well there this season. Many wool growers have lost one-fourth of their flocks since shearing, from the scours. This is probably owing to the wet season affecting the feed.

The Ohio Farmer of the 28th, speaking of potatoes, says: The reports still reach us from various parts of Ohio that the Neshannock is rotting, and that it will be difficult about investing too largely in them. The Peerless is not proved as defective as the Neshannocks. In the State the price ranges from 90 cents to $1 00 per bushel. As to wool, the *farmer* remarks that there has been a steady rise in wool markets, East or West, during the past week. Prices remain as they have been for weeks, and sales have not been specially free.

The production of copper in the Eagle Harbor district last month was nearly 500 tons, that of the Portage Lake district for 700 tons, and in the Ontonagon district about 150 tons, making 1,050 tons as the united production. There have been put up during the summer in Keweenaw county, eighty-four heads of stamps, costing in the aggregate $120,000. Also, there have been nearly $2,000,000 laid out by companies and private individuals in public improvements, such as harbor improvements, road buildings, etc., in Keweenaw county since the opening of navigation.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: There is still an active demand for money at the various discount houses. Produce paper is plenty, but the bankers are unwilling to make advances on grain, unless to their best customers, and then only with the condition that the grain will not be sold or shipped before date of bill. The near approach of the provision season renders it necessary that a general system of banking should be established. This count is still steady, at 10 per cent. per annum; but outside rates range from 12@20 per cent.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in his speech at the New York meeting, said of the conversion of the Democratic party: "The conversion is as good as made, and only waits the time, and it came too late to be of service in our recent war, it will be in abundant season for the next."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The "pneumatic dispatch" tubular line of railway is now complete from the central station, in Holborn, to the London and Northwestern Railway at Euston Square. It will be used for the conveyance of mails and parcels which are brought or sent away by the railway in question. Hopes are entertained that the crowded state of London streets may be eventually relieved by this and similar means of communication to other parts.

The cholera is showing signs of extinction in France, the number of admissions to the hospitals being smaller and the proportion of cures larger than heretofore. Fourteen patients were received at the Lariboisiere, and five at the St. Louis Hospital, on the last day of which a report has been published. None of these cases terminated fatally. A similar account is given of the few cases which have occurred in the environs of Paris.

A tract is in circulation in the south of France with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities, which relates a new miracle. The Virgin has appeared to a nun of "surpassing sanctity," and has told her that the predictions of La Salette are about to be accomplished. She recommends many prayers to appease the wrath of God, and promises that the more numerous they are the greater will be the advancement, adding: "I will come with legions of angels and save the church."

Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy "on the approach of the cholera morbus and other evils." This document sets out by referring to the origin of the disease, through "the superstition and fanaticism of Musselmans during their visits to the tomb of the impostor Mahomet," then gives some very sensible advice about cleanliness, moderation and regularity of life, and concludes by bewailing the terrible amount of sin which exists in the world at the present time. The climax to this catalogue of iniquities is the wickedness of "a Professor of the University of Dublin, who does not hesitate to impugn the eternity of the pains of hell, a doctrine most distinctly laid down in the Gospel."

A joint stock Building Association has been organized in Dayton, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. If such associations will multiply houses, let them be organized everywhere, for house room is the great want of the times.

Principal Cities.

The population of our principal cities is thus noted at the Department of the Interior:

	Population.	Percentage of Foreign nativities.
New York	805,650	47.62
Philadelphia	565,529	23.91
Brooklyn	286,901	29.23
Baltimore	212,418	24.71
Boston	177,812	35.88
New Orleans	168,675	28.31
Cincinnati	161,041	43.71
St. Louis	160,773	39.76
Chicago	109,260	49.90
Buffalo	81,129	46.44
Newark	71,941	37.02
Louisville	68,033	23.73
Albany	62,367	34.66
Washington	61,122	17.61
San Francisco	56,802	50.09
Providence	50,666	24.80

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I send you the above list of the chief cities of the Union merely to emphasize a truth.

Why is it that the name of Pittsburgh is not found in this or any tables of a similar kind? Merely because she is not one of the principal cities. Her population is less than fifty thousand. The same may be said of Allegheny. And yet, if the two cities and their suburbs were consolidated under one name, Pittsburgh would assume her proper rank as the eighth (probably the sixth) in importance in all such lists of the great cities of the Union. I sincerely hope it will be done before the next census is taken.

ALLEGHENY.

The Late Murder at Pithole.

The following particulars of the late murder at Pithole are furnished by the special correspondent of the Meadville *Daily Republican*, under date of the 24th: "A new establishment, to be known as the 'Varieties,' was opened last night for the first time with a ball. The evidence shows that late at night an actress, who was in company with John Smith, of Rochester, went to the dressing-room preparatory to going home, and while in the room two men entered, one of whom was the deceased, and attempted to ravish her. Her screams attracted Simpson to the room, who, it is alleged, shot one of them named Mat. Kintec, from Troy, New York, the keeper of the Keenan saloon there. Simpson was immediately arrested, and to-day was fully committed for trial. The town has been the scene of considerable excitement all day. The friends of the deceased threaten that Simpson shall never leave the town alive, and the place of his confinement is continually surrounded by a crowd. Several deputy sheriffs, in connection with the local police and citizens, are deemed sufficient to insure the accused a safe conduct to Franklin, which will occur some time during the night. A public meeting of the citizens is called for to-morrow night, to devise some means of ridding the community of the band of desperadoes who infest this section."

SUCCESSFUL INVENTION.

Interesting Experiment at Cambria Iron Company's Coal Works—Greer & Boyd's Coal Machine a Success.

A coal mining machine has been at

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

ADVERTISERS, AGENTS AND CARRIERS.

The COMMERCIAL finds it necessary to the pro per and economical transaction of its business, to reiterate and lay down afresh, in solid earnest, certain rules that have nominally been in force, but which have become imperative to some extent, through a desire to accommodate customers.

These rules are as follows. All transient advertising will be *cash at the counter*. Papers supplied to Agents and Carriers *must be paid for weekly*, or the supply will be stopped.

It would seem to be hardly necessary to give reasons for such a course. We are obliged to employ nearly the whole time of a collector, hunting up small amounts that should be paid on the handing in of the advertisement. This fact alone is sufficient. If we have to send bills and then a collector once, twice, or thrice, for a small amount, there is no profit in it, and we had better be without the business.

No one can justly ask us to do business at a loss. And if a party thinks he gets his money's worth with us then we should have the cash down, without the trouble and expense of sending for it. This will not apply, of course, to those who advertise by the quarter, and so settle.

To agents and carriers the rule applies with equal justice. We imply no distrust of our many good agents, carriers and patrons, when we ask them to conform, all alike, to a rule that is no extra cost to them, and is a great saving in office labor to us.

Henceforth, therefore, in the COMMERCIAL office "cash" *means* cash, and, we believe, both ourselves and our customers will be better pleased with the result.

MORE EUROPEAN FILIBUSTERING.

The apparent success of the French filibustering movement in Mexico, together probably with some direct influence of the Emperor NAPOLEON on Queen ISABELLA, seems to have started in Spain measures of an aggressive character against the governments of Peru and Chili. These Republics, occupying a large proportion of the Pacific coast of South America, were formerly colonies dependent on the Spanish Government, but for over forty years have been independent States. The present difficulty with Peru arises from the presentation of an absurd claim of eighty millions of dollars by Spain for expenses and losses incurred during the war of independence, forty years ago. Peru, of course, refuses the unreasonable demand. For the sake of peace she had agreed to pay an equally unjust demand of three millions, made for the expense of an expedition sent out by Spain in 1858, under some ambiguous pretenses. But the new head of the Spanish ministry, Marshal O'DONNELL, disregards this arrangement, and picks a quarrel on the round sum of eighty millions. The difficulty with Chili grew out of the neutrality laws of that country refusing coal, as contraband of war, to Spanish vessels.

These hostile demonstrations give ground for suspicion of determined filibustering intentions on the part of Spain, and apparently those of the same sort which have been exhibited in Mexico. The subserviency of Spain to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the character of O'DONNELL, render the suspicion almost a conviction. The Monroe doctrine, therefore, may perhaps yet have something to do, besides being talked about. Our Pacific possessions would be not quite as secure as they are, should European empires line all the rest of the coast.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE.

The following fact or two, from indisputable sources, such as we can wholly vouch for, furnish a striking commentary upon the sincerity of that advice so frequently thrust upon this country by England and France, to adopt a free trade policy.

The London *Times* printing office uses two large presses of the "HOE" patent. When they found it necessary to introduce them, however, unwilling to have a machine made in the United States, they arranged with "HOE & Co. to be furnished with complete drawings of every part, and the work was done in England.

It turned out, however, as might have been expected, that HOE & Co. finally, after a year's effort by the English maker, had to send a man to London, who spent six months in perfecting the machines, and teaching the *Times* people how to work them. Other English, Irish and Scotch newspaper establishments took warning by this experience, and there are probably forty of these machines, made in New York, in operation in that Kingdom.

France permits but *one* machine of a kind to enter her ports for use. When, therefore, the newspapers of France found they must have HOE's machines, *one* press was sent to Paris, and accompanying it, minute drawings of every bolt, nut, and larger part were passed through the Custom house. A number of presses are now in France, made from these drawings.

On the occasion of the last prize shooting fair, held in Switzerland, several members of the American Rifle Club went through France on their way to the ground of contest. Pittsburgh was represented there, as well as New York and other places. Now, these gentlemen, bearing arms made in the United States, had their rifles taken to pieces by French Custom house officers, and drawings were made of each particular part before being allowed to proceed.

Are these facts not powerful in defense of our theory of protecting home interests, when we find old free-trade nations ignoring in practice their professed policy of "free trade all over the world?"

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Some persons have been counting on a disagreement between the President and Congress. It is known that a few crazy heads of the WENDELL PHILLIPS school meditate an attempt to impeach the President, but we make no account of them, nor of that other class of men who are always on the off side, and who, though constantly boasting great things, accomplish nothing, and invariably control not themselves. We refer to the great body of the Republicans in and out of Congress, between whom and the President there is to be no quarrel,—and as to this we quote from the *Independent's* Washington letter:

So far as I can learn, the President does not hide the fact that he is opposed to making a test in Congress of negro suffrage; but at the same time he declares that he does not propose to interfere with Congress in the slightest degree, but will throw upon it the responsibility. He has been informed that a majority of the Republican members of the Senate and House agree with him against making a test of equal suffrage. We shall soon see whether this is true; but, whether it is or not, there can be little doubt that a majority of both branches of Congress are firmly resolved not to admit the southern delegations at once. Congress will not be hurried in this important business, but will take time to thoroughly examine the condition of the South. Before it adjourns, it will have to indicate a policy, and the people will pronounce upon it in the congressional elections next fall. This, I think, is the reason why the President is quite willing that Congress shall take its own course with the rebel States and their delegations. He is no "Moses" in this matter, but would rather follow public sentiment. If Congress shall refuse to insist upon equal suffrage as a condition of admission, and yet keep the delegations out till other reforms are accomplished, he will watch anxiously the elections that follow. In short, Mr. Johnson is like Mr. Lincoln in this respect. He will follow public opinion, but will rarely be found leading, and nothing if not cautious. It is may be unfortunate; but it is a fact, and sensible men deal with facts.

HOW THEY AGREE.—The other day the Pittsburgh *Gazette* said it did not acknowledge WENDELL PHILLIPS for a leader. It matters not what it acknowledges, so long as they agree, —thus: Says the *Gazette*: "We have thus a fresh illustration of the folly of putting a beggar on horseback, and of trusting to the professed loyalty *of any Southern man whatever*." President JOHNSON being a "Southern man," this was but another way of saying that his "loyalty" was but "professed," and that he could not be "trusted."

WENDELL PHILLIPS has a more direct and ready way of saying the same thing. In a speech on Wednesday evening last, he said: "The President has debauched the moral sense of the States, and such a magistrate should be impeached by the House of Representatives. But we might have gained everything, if the Republican party had put a Northern man, and not a Southerner, into the chair."

There is not in the land an unrepentant rebel, from WISE down ward or upward; not an enemy to the Republic, mourning silently over the failure to destroy it; not a plotter in the most stupendous crime the world ever saw, that will not chuckle and take courage over these assaults on ANDREW JOHNSON, who, for the sake of his loyal principles, risked everything and lost all but life, and was willing to lose that even, that the Republic might live.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

It may not be an agreeable subject to be pressed upon the attention of our citizens and authorities, nevertheless we feel it to be our duty to do what we can to awaken public attention, and action, too, to the fact that the cholera is marching on, and may almost any day be at our doors. The last accounts from Cuba were to the effect that the cholera had made its appearance in Havana. In cities east of us the alarm has been taken. Under the belief that a case of cholera has already occurred in Brooklyn, the authorities of that city have become aroused to their duty, and steps are being taken to improve its sanitary condition. Compared with other cities, Pittsburgh for instance, Brooklyn is clean and inviting.—Therefore if there alarm is well grounded, what is the fact here? It is a fact which ought to startle every citizen and impel the authorities to immediate steps, that our city is in a most deplorable condition. If there is a spot anywhere which invites the cholera to come and stay, it is our own city. Our streets are filthy,—nuisances abound; vacant lots, gutters, and alleys teem with that whereon disease might and surely will revel, if sanitary measures are not adopted. How long shall we wait? The season and our condition invite the scourge, and it will not long tarry.

STRENGTH OF IRON.

A very extensive and interesting test of the relative strength of Iron has just been completed, as will appear by the subjoined report, at the Gunboat Yard of Messrs. SHOWDONS & MASON, South Pittsburgh, under the immediate supervision of Jos. S. KIRK, general manager of that establishment. The object of the test has been to determine the strength of cylindrical boilers of different diameters and thicknesses of iron; the best method of riveting; proper size of rivets, and space between them to produce the greatest strength:

Messrs. LYON, SHORB & Co.—Gentlemen:—Agreeable to your request, the four boilers marked "A," "B," "C" and "D," submitted to a hydraulic pressure with a view of testing their relative strength. The gauges used in these experiments were two—one of the celebrated manufacture of Schaeffer and Budenberg Buckau, Magdeburg, Germany, with a range of 60 atmospheres; the other, Ashcroft's make, of 40 atmospheres; water used at a temperature of ninety (90) degrees.

Boilers "A" and "B" were not ruptured, owing to a disproportion between the size of rivets, diameter and thickness of iron, resulting in a general leak through the entire length, at the rivets and caulking; four blows with an eighteen pound sledge, applied under the greatest pressure, produced no material effect.

Boilers "C" and "D" were ruptured by tearing out through the centre of outside course of rivets, in the direction of the length, for a space of about eighteen inches. The following table will furnish you with such detailed information as it is hoped will be satisfactory. Respectfully yours, JOSEPH S. KIRK.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25, 1865.

DESCRIPTIVE SPECIFICATION.	A	B	C	D
Brands of Iron	Sligo	Sligo	Sligo	Tyrone
Inside Diameter	50 in.	39½ in.	39½ in.	39½ in.
Length	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 7 in.
Size of Rivets	⅞ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.
Thickness of Iron	⅝ in.	5-16 in.	¼ in.	¼ in.
Rivets in parallel lines centered on	1¼ in.	1⅛ in.	⅞ in.	⅞ in.
Rivets staggered and centered on	1¼ in.	⅞ in.	⅝ in.	⅝ in.
Space between center of rivets, in parallel lines	3 5-16 in.	2 5-16 in.	1⅝ in.	1⅝ in.
Pressure per square inch	253 lbs.	159 lbs.	553 lbs.	602 lbs.
Tensile strength of iron per square inch, force as applied in boilers, in pounds	80,295	50,722	175,485	191,068

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In a leading editorial with the above caption, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Thursday claims that the successor to Senator COWAN should come from that city. The grounds upon which this claim is rested are—that a generation has passed away since the last Senator from that city, GEORGE M. DALLAS, was elected; that the city gives a heavy Union majority, and that, being more than one-sixth of the whole population of the State, the last important commercial, financial, and mining interests with which would be greatly promoted by having one of her own citizens always on the floor of the United States Senate. These are all very good reasons in Philadelphia, perhaps, why she should have the next Senator, but there is another locality, with one-third the population, that has always given as large Union majorities as Philadelphia, that has never yet been represented on the floor of the United States Senate, and whose great manufacturing and mining interests would be greatly promoted by having one of its own citizens on the floor of the Senate. That locality is Pittsburgh, and we hold that the people of this city and section have as vast individual interests that require watchful legislation as have the people of Philadelphia. Our people are as patriotic and unselfish as those of the Eastern Metropolis of the State, and we have the talent and statesmanship that would creditably and honestly subserve the interests of the people of the whole Commonwealth. Why, then, should not the eastern, central and southern counties give us a chance? We have yielded to all their demands ever since we have had a corporate existence, and supported in good faith their nominees. If justice be done by the Legislature of 1867-8, the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania will be taken from the section of the State in whose behalf all the arguments enumerated by our Philadelphia cotemporary, and many more, apply with even superior force.

COULD NOT AGREE.—The Bishops, in convention, could not agree on a pastoral letter to the churches. The one prepared by Bishop HOPKINS was rejected for ignoring all the recent national events. That of Bishop M'ILVAINE was declined because it embraced a thoughtful acknowledgment of a restoration of peace and the overthrow of slavery. So the good people will have to get along for three years, as well as they can, without the wise and paternal counsels of the Convention. We suppose that most of them will understand that political feelings on Bishop HOPKINS's side contributed to their disappointment, as much, at least, as those on Bishop M'ILVAINE's part. It has often been noticed, in other ecclesiastical bodies, that warm partisans are the most zealous opposers of politics in the church, as in other positions men are sometimes clamorous for silence and "fierce for moderation."

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Since my former communication, I have read with pleasure in your useful journal the contributions of many able and earnest correspondents in favor of the extension of the city limits. As far as one can judge from the press, there appears to be great unanimity on the subject; as yet no one has ventured to come out in open opposition, and in private conversation only do some show any hostility to the measure.

The only cavilling against Consolidation proceeds from those who fear increased taxation, and the assumption of the railroad debt.

The cavilers are referred to the organization of our present great metropolis, and the extreme care observed in the charter of Philadelphia, to protect farmers and owners of rural property from heavy assessments. In framing our act of Consolidation, the same care will be manifested to save lands from burthensome taxes. Those owning improved property in the boroughs and suburbs will hardly realize any difference in this particular. But even if there is an advance in taxes, the owners of property will receive more than an equivalent in the enhanced value of their lands and houses, and in all the advantages of City Government improvement.

But still the outcry is that we will have to assume the indebtedness of the city for railroad bonds. This objection is easily obviated by providing in the framing of the Act of Consolidation, that the new parts of the city are not to be held responsible, or assessed to pay interest or principal on railroad bonds issued by the old city authorities—and thus the opposition to Consolidation on this ground will be disarmed of all its potency.

We think men can see no reason why the most squeamish may not assent to consolidation, especially when it is so evidently beneficial to all and hurtful to none.

We need more activity and energy on part of those who advocate the building up of a great and prosperous city. Let all men of whatever position in our community, consider this an essential matter, one requiring their serious attention; one that they should urge upon the early consideration of the Legislature; and one that should be carried through at the earliest period of the session. LAWRENCEVILLE.

Financial Ideas.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

A communication in your money article of yesterday induces me to enquire *how* the organization of a National Bank, under ordinary circumstances, must diminish the available money of our city?

The *modus operandi* appears to be about thus: A, B, C, D & E, have each $100,000 in money or invested in United States bonds, they join together to establish a National Bank, with a capital of $500,000. If they have the bonds they deposit them, according to law, and get out their papers and receive the requisite amount of national bank notes—thus increasing the circulating medium. If they don't have the bonds they buy them, and proceed as above. Now, if the persons from whom they buy the bonds destroy the money they receive for them, then, I concede, the volume of currency is diminished ten or twenty per cent; but as that, I presume, has not occurred, it appears to me that in this case also the volume of currency is increased. The fact is, prices are double what they used to be, credits are shorter, and our business has grown, and we need more money to transact it.

MARRIED:

DARRAGH—FLEMING—On Thursday evening, October 26, 1865, at the residence of Thomas Patterson, by the Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. JAMES L. DARRAGH, of Pitt township, and Miss LIDA A. FLEMING, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

LOWE—On this morning, Friday, October 27th, at half past 11 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Parker, Mrs. MARY ANN LOWE, wife of John Lowe, deceased, in her 69th year.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., MONDAY, the 30th.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oc19

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use, but what has stood the strongest tests, and has been the cause, the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion nausea, heartburn sick headache, cramp and pains in the stomach and bowels, acidity of the stomach, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility and weakn ss of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again! we fall in this case. Our only knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the conclusions of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial results, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our pro ession as caterers to the public health and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compo und a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSE. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. oc26-3t

RELICIOUS.

☞ ANNUAL MISSIONARY DAY TO-MOROW, in Bear er street M. E. church, Allegheny. Rev. D. P. MITCHELL, an efficient missionary from Kansas, is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., and Rev. ISAAC AIKEN is to deliver an address at 2 P. M. oc28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARLEY.

4,000 bushels Barley,

In store, and arriving. For sale by
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
No. 209 Liberty street.
oc28-1w

SHINGLES, SHINGLES.

FOR SALE
100,000 Shaved Shingles,
A good article. Will be sold low. Apply at once to
MARTIN, OLIVER & PRICKELL,
No. 80 Water and 98 First street.
oc28-1t

100,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS.

100,000 CUBA SIXES.

In store and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner Smithfield and Water streets.
oc28

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of DUFFIELD & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. Both parties will continue to do business on their own account, at No. 51 Broadway, N. York.
WM. E. RIDER.
JOHN S. CLARK.

The Pittsburgh connection of the late firm will be retained by JOHN S. CLARK, at No. 98 Water street, and 132 Front street, as formerly, under the direction of Mr. W. A. CHAPMAN.
New York, October 1, 1865. oc28-1t

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
REFER TO:—Dougherty, Wood & Co., Baltimore. Geo. A. Wood, Philadelphia; Dovale & Co., New York. E. Nickerson & Co., Baldwin, Bottums & Co., Wise & Russell, Boston; R. W. Poindexter, Pittsburgh.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.
oc23-6m

JOHN S. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND FACTOR IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

98 Water and 132 First streets,

PITTSBURGH.

51 Broad street, New York.

oc28

REMEMBER,

SOUTH & ROSS,

63 Market street.

GIVE THEM A CALL. oc28

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
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PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair st.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
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Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hinz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE CO RY.
PLEASE CALL AND EX .
oc23

TO PUBLISHERS—FOR SALE—A Taylor double cylinder printing mac hine bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. oc27-tf

BOARDING.

Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady may find a comfortable room, with good boarding, at No. 173 Sandusky street, Allegheny. oc26-3t

FOR SALE—

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,
In an eligible situation, on Pennsylvania avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of
JAMES S. STRICKLER,
Office, corner Wylie and Fifth streets, above Coyle's Shoe Store. oc19

20,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED PEACHES.

ALSO, 200 DOZEN CANNED PEACHES.

In store and for sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
oc27

LAMPS—LAMPS.

We invite especial attention to our superb stock of

Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,

as well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed, and should you call at least an examination. Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
64 Market street.
oc27

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK. V. Pres't, JNO. F. JENNINGS
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Rigley, Daniel Wallace, Thos. Donnelly,
R. H. King, Sam'l M'Cullough, H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
W. H. Forsyth, Jake Hill, S. H. Hartman,
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Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
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FOR SALE.

A Brick Dwelling,

30 by 32 feet, two stories high, on Broadway, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. Two rooms can be converted into a store-room at little expense, being a splendid location for business. For terms apply to the subscriber, three doors above Wm. Kennedy's store, on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.
HENRY STAUFFER.
oc27-6t

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE, AT SEWICKLEY.

The property known as the Way Farm has been divided into building lots of from one to ten acres, and are now offered for sale cheap. For further particulars address N. WAY, at Sewickley P. O., or on the premises, at Edgeworth Station, P., F. W. and C. R. R.
oc27-6t

FOR SALE.

Pew No. 30,

In Christ's M. E. Church, very desirably located. Address Box 342, Pittsburgh P. O., or inquire of the book keeper at No. 127 First street. oc27-tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 55 Market street, on and after November 3. Transfer books close on the 1st.
oc27-3t ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE
TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stock transfer books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on SATURDAY, November 11, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will so remain until after the annual elect on of Directors, to be held on the 4th day of December next.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1865. oc26-3t-eod

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
j 19-tf.T.&S 112 Third street.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT TRY IT!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight*, than any other. Buy *the best*. It is *the cheapest*!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from* impurities and is WARRANTED *to do more and better work, at a given cost* than any other.

Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.

Manufactured and warranted by

Ziegler & Smith,

WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,

147 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. ln16&mwx

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined

Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in the country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this county, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made by engine builders as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.

Davis & Phillips,

No. 110 Water and 101 First sts.
oc23-1m

WHOLESALE

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

Jewelry and Clocks,

SCOTT & HENNEGEN.

A full and complete stock of

Watch-makers' Tools and Materials,

WATCH GLASSES, NOTIONS, &c.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,

31 Fifth street, second floor,

PITTSBURGH.

oc25-1m

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
my29

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by
JAMES BOWN.
136 Wood street.
by3

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A Room, furnished or unfurnished, within five minutes walk of Hare's Hotel. Address, stating terms, "W. X.," Commercial office. oc28-3t

WANTED—A house and some garden, on Perrysville Road, within three miles of Pittsburgh, or on any leading railroad within five miles. Address M. F. K., P. O. Box 2064. oc27-6t

WANTED—To Rent—A Store, on Fifth, Market or Wood streets. State terms and location. Address W. M., Commercial office. oc24-3t

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address "C.," Commercial office. oc4-tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A good reliable girl, to do general housework in a small family. Good reference required, and highest wages will be paid. Apply at No. 140 Wylie street. oc28-tf

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—Boiler—A small sized second hand boiler, in good condition. Please describe size, and address PITTSBURGH, P. O. Box 333. oc27-3t

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—Two or three gentlemen to board in a private family. Address H. M., Postoffice Box 491, Allegheny City. oc27-2t

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-d&w3m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents for this city, for the first and only Company, the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. $2,000 a year can be readily earned by a suitable man who will devote his time to the business, without any outlay or expense. Address CHAMBERS & REISTER, general agents, Washington Life Insurance Company, at the office of the agents. oc28-1t

WANTED—I want Men with a capital of from $5 to $1,000 to engage in an honorable business, which, I believe, I can prove to be the most convenient and profitable business now offered. For particulars call or apply to C. H. Perkins, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh. oc26-3t

WANTED—$10 to $50 a Day—Men to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to give us a call. Parties going South or West will do well to call with us before leaving. The capital required is $25 to $500 and pays from $10 to $50 a day. An examination of the business, the cost, the demand, the sales and profits, will set skepticism at defiance, and capitalists to thinking. Do you wish to do a large business on a small capital? Here is a chance. The results are equal to those of a large capital investment business giving you a pleasant, paying and permanent business, suited to the times. TILDEN & CO., No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oc17-tf

WANTED—Agents to Sell "The Political Manual," giving Political History of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Lives of all the Presidents, with good portrait of each; also of General Grant, brief history of the thirteen States, Electoral votes for each election, statistics proclamations, and brief history of the war. Every voter should have a copy. A rare chance given to agents. English edition, $1 25. German, $1 50. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. Address, ASHLEY, ADAMS & KENWORTH, Cleveland, Ohio. oc26-1m

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS.

FINAL SALES OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of NOVEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW YORK.
New York city, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
New York City, THURSDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Pa., SATURDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
Harrisburg, Pa., TUESDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
Harrisburg, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.
Mechanicsburg, Pa., TUESDAY, November 7—100 Horses.
Allentown, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 10—100 Horses.
Pottsville, Pa., FRIDAY, November 12—100 Horses.
Chester Delaware county, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 22—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 16—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 30—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, November 23 and 24—100 Mules each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Del., TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
Wilmington, Del., FRIDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 15—100 Horses.
Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 29—100 Horses.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales all the Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore await themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official Western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge Fiscal Division Q. M. G. O. oc27-td

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS
AND BARGES, AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1865.

The following named Boats and Barges will be sold at public auction, viz:

At LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats Ohio and T. D. Horner.
Eight Model Barges, and
(56) Fifty-six Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind.

At EVANSVILLE, IND., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboat Lue Eaves.
Six Model Barges, and
Four Gunwale Barges, and
One Wharf boat, lying at that place.

At CAIRO, ILLS., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1 AND 2, at 10 A. M., the Steamboat "H. S.," one Wharf-boat, and about eighty Model, Gunwale and other Barges, now lying at that place.

At SAINT LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats
Admiral, Idella,
D. A. January, Nebraska,
Metropolitan, R. C. Woods,
Ad. Hines, Fairchilds.
One Wharf-boat, Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete; Wharf-boat, Dearborne;
(50) Fifty Model Barges, and
(20) Twenty Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at Saint Louis.

The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service will be received as cash at their full face value, in payment for all property sold; otherwise terms cash.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
oc17-tnov4 Brigadier Gen. and Quartermaster.

1865. FALL. 1865.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

MASONIC HALL,

719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

HAS NOW OPEN HIS

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

Curtain Materials,

The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, and selected by him personally in the best European markets, consisting in part of
FRENCH BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASK,
SILK TERRY,
PLAIN SATIN,
SMYRNA CLOTH,
COTELINE,
PLAIN WOOL REP,
STRIPED FRENCH TERRY,
SATIN DE LAINE,
WOOL DAMASK,
PEKIN CLOTH,
PLAIN TERRY.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES
MANTLE and PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at
WALRAVEN'S,
719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865. oc12-1m

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.

☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs. oc6

MONEY—
$200,000 to Loan
ON GOOD COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Apply by letter or in person to
JACOB GLOSSER,
Stock Broker, 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
oc26-3t

LEAD.

100 Pigs soft Galena Lead, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 111 First street.
oc18

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company that a special meeting will be held at the office of said company, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of
T. P. JEWETT, President.
A. J. MCDOWELL, Sec'y. oc24-1d

NOTICE.

Stockholders in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company will call at H. GERWIG'S store, No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny City, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 7 to 9 P. M., until October 29th instant. They will subserve their interest by so doing.
BY THE COMMITTEE.
OCTOBER 26, 1865.

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Company will take place at the office of the company, No. 109 Fourth street, MONDAY, November 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them. A. T. FARNESTOCK,
oc26-1d Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and for every best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourself.
se19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 31 Fifth street, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,
From 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
oc14-1d HUGH MCELHINNY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant.
N. MCCLARREN Treasurer.
oc16-1d 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1,00.

Office, No. 129 Fourth street.
JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oc19-1m

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Sermon by Rev. Marcus Ormond,

Preached in the United Presbyterian Church, Hookstown, October 15th, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION.

"Return ye now every man from his evil way and amend your doings, and go not after other Gods to serve them, and ye shall dwell in the lands which I have given to you and your fathers."—Jeremiah 35:15.

The great and engrossing question before the American people as a political compact, is *Reconstruction*—how shall the General Government deal with those States which have been in rebellion? This is a question of great interest to us, and to all the nations of the world; for the political prosperity of other nations, and the spiritual good of mankind in general, depend much upon the final triumph of free principles in our own land. Various theories have been suggested by leading politicians, upon which the Government might conduct the work of reconstruction. One class of men urge this theory, "Let all those who have been engaged in opposing the execution of the laws, return to the enjoyment of all the power which they had before they rebelled, if they but take the oath of amnesty." This is a very short and convenient way of settling with those who are guilty of treason. It is for the people to say whether this scheme shall be the policy of thi Government or not.

Another class of men believe that it would be wise and politic to resort to banishment in order to punish the leaders in this rebellion. Banish all the leaders, on pain of death if they should ever return to our country, and confiscate every dollar they may possess, or acre of land they own. "No Government should ask of the South which he has wasted and the North which he has murdered, such superabundant Christian patience, as to tolerate in our streets the presence of a wretch whose hand upheld Libby Prison and Andersonville, and whose soul is black with sixty-four thousand deaths of prisoners by starvation and torture."

Another plan proposed, is to put the ballot into the hands of all loyal citizens, black and white; reconstruct no State without giving to every man in it the right to vote. They tell us that universal suffrage is the only safe plan of reconstruction, and that it would be an outrage not to give the right of suffrage to the negro, who so nobly defended the Government and rescued our flag from the grasp of traitors. Again, we are told that a certain amount of intelligence is absolutely necessary to the proper enjoyment of our rights, and that no one should have the right to vote who cannot read the Constitution of his country, thus depriving as many whites as blacks of a right to vote. Others, there are, who argue that all who have been directly or indirectly engaged in the rebellion should be put upon trial for five or ten years, and granted no rights excepting the mere right to live; that they should be treated as conquered provinces until they give the very best evidence that they are *loyal*, and willing to come back and submit to the powers that be.

Whilst these and many other questions are being discussed in political circles, allow me, my Christian friends, to direct your minds to that reconstruction in which we are all more intimately concerned. Man at first was made in the image of his God, pure, holy, and sinless. Man at first was a noble, a beautiful structure. But, alas! he has fallen, and he lies in a mass of ruin; the noble structure pulled by the hand of God has fallen. Man is totally and forever ruined, unless he finds his way back to God, from whom he has so long and so far departed. There is a rebellion older by far than the one to which we have referred. It commenced near six thousand years ago, in the departure of our first parents, and ever since that time it has been kept up in this wicked world. But all this time Jehovah has been entreating sinners to return to his government and live; every where in His words He urges the sinner to return—"Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?" In the language of the text, we have a sagacious expostulation to return to our God, "Return ye now, every man from his evil ways, and amend your doings, and go not after other gods, to serve them, and ye shall dwell in the lands which I have given to you and to your fathers." Permit me to direct your attention

I. To this gracious entreaty of the Almighty to the sinner to return. Notwithstanding man has rebelled and cast off the authority of Heaven, God continues to extend the golden sceptre, and entreat the sinner to return. He has no pleasure in the death of the sinner. Ezekiel is commissioned to declare to Israel the willingness of God to save them after their backsliding and rebellion, and says unto them, "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his ways and live. Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways, for why will ye die, O, house of Israel?" And is not this the great design of the gospel ministry to turn men from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to God? "Return ye." This implies that there has been a departure from God. Among those this language more especially refers, had departed from the true God, and were giving that adoration which is due alone to Jehovah, to other gods; they had become the worshippers of dumb idols. But this departure is by no means limited to the Jews, as God's peculiar people; it extends to all men.

"Return ye, every man." Not one man, not one hundred, have departed, and are here invited to return, or to use military language, not a single company, regiment, or brigade, but false heir gory hands and swear in the name of Almighty God that they will henceforth be loyal citizens of this nation, whilst they declare by their actions, and in many instances in words, that they only submit to this Government as they would do to murderers and robbers. "Return ye, every man," is the language of God to every returning sinner, and before we can give the heart we must have a conviction of the evil nature of sin.

Second—Faith is also necessary on the part of the sinner: "Without faith it is impossible to please God," says Paul to the Hebrews. Faith is of vital importance in the economy of redeeming mercy. It enters into all the gracious exercises of the believer. Faith, that is saving is thus defined in our Catechism: "Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon Him alone for Salvation, as He is offered to us in the Gospel. There is a historical faith. This is a simple assent of the mind to the truths of divine revelation. This kind of faith all possess who have received a religious education. There is a *temporary faith*. You may see a description of this kind in the parable of the Sower, where a certain class of persons are represented as hearing with *joy* the truths of the gospel; for a while they appear to be devoted in their attachment to the principles of christian faith; they for a little time have great warmth of zeal. But, saith the Saviour, He hath not the root in himself, but dureth for while; for when tribulation or persecution riseth, because of the word, by and by he is offended.

The faith of miracles is also spoken of in the word of God; but this was confined to the primitive church. But without dwelling on these different kinds of faith, we proceed to divert your attention to saving or Justifying faith. This faith regards Christ as its object, and if the sinner would return to God this is the law of reconstruction. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Believe that Christ is God, the second person in the Sacred Trinity, that He is Immanuel, God with us, having been as to His human nature conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin; that He is as God and man in two distinct natures and one person forever. Believe that Jesus is both able and willing to save, and to make this saving faith you must believe that Jesus is able and willing to save you, and then you must receive and rest alone upon Christ for salvation as He is offered to you in the Gospel.

Oh, how strong the principle of faith is, even in matters pertaining to civil government. What was it that nerved the patriot and christian in the dark hours of our nation's trials; that gave our soldiers vitality and courage to bear up under all the toil and dangers of the camp, the field and the battle? What was it that sustained thousands of loyal men in their almost superhuman efforts to save this Government and rescue it from the hand of its enemies? What was it that made fathers and mothers, sisters and wives, willing to give their sons, husbands and brothers as a sacrifice upon the altar of our country? We answer, Faith. A firm belief that God would defend the right, and bring us out of the struggle triumphant, was the chief source of our consolation and the great bulwark of our strength. So strong was this faith that loyal men and women in our land never ceased to pray for the final triumph of our armies; they wrestled with God in prayer; their prayers were heard; the foe was driven back and our country saved. Sinner! be as earnest in seeking the salvation of your soul as you were in saving your Government from the grasp of traitors. Return this day to the army of the Lord of Hosts; be a soldier of the cross; contend in the strength of Divine grace against all your spiritual enemies, and your God will at last crown you with victory.

Third. He who would return to God must love God supremely—must serve Him above all other Gods. Hence, the language of the text, "And go not after other Gods to serve them." Idolatry was the prevailing sin of the Israelites. In the midst of the visible display of God's glory, they worshipped the molten calf which Aaron made at Horab. By reading the history of God's ancient people you will discover that their most besetting sin, a proneness to wander after other Gods. But the language of the text must not be limited to the Jews. It will apply to all nants and every age. It is true that we do not literally, as Israel did, make a calf and bow down to it, but we do what amounts to the same thing. We follow after other gods, and give them the place in our hearts and affections that we ought to give to Jehovah. Have we not more gods at the present day than Israel had? Is not that same restless anxiety which we see among those who profess to be the servants of God, that they may gain more and still more of the riches of the world? It may be their avarice has become their god; they bow down and serve that god to their hearts. Such persons have no disposition to obey the highest commands of God, "Feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and send the gospel to the spiritually destitute." Behold the theatre, the ball room, the gay dance, the intoxicating cup. Each one of these can count their worshippers by the thousands and their victims by thousands in our land. "Return ye now every man from his *evil ways*," is the command of the text. From all these places of sinful amusement, and from all these habits of sin, we are invited and invited to return. The voice of your God is, "Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; let the intemperate man forsake his cups: let the young, the thoughtless, the gay, forsake the theatre and the company of the profane and licentious. Having done this, then let them return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon them; yea, let them return to our York Academy of Music, and the Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, the favorite Contralto, Mlle. CANNISSA, Prima Donna, Grover's Grand Opera.

Signors MACAFERRI and ERRANI, First Tenors, of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

Signor MANCUSI, the eminent Baritone, from the Grand Opera, Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Signor ANTON GRAFF, the celebrated Basso Buffo, late of Grover's German Opera.

Mme. PAROZZI and Sig. ZAPUZZI, Second Donnas.

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Sig. LOCATELLI and Sig. MASSIO, Second Bassos.

Conductor.....Sig. FRANCISCO ROSA.

Leader.....Mr. F. Zitterbart.

Stage Manager.....Sig. Nardini.

Prompter.....Sig. Laoza.

Properties.....Sig. Santella.

Costumers.....Mme. Nardini, Sig. Santella.

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Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circles, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $12.

The sale of Season Tickets, ($9 each,) entitling the holder to a secured seat for each night, will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 9 A. M., at C. Meller's Music Store. Sale of tickets for single nights will commence at the same place on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 9 A. M. oct27-8t

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Commencing Monday, October 30th.

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Which will be exhibited each evening in connection with the usual novel and pleasing entertainments of

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Reserved Seats.....50 cents.
Children.....25 cents.

L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

oct26-3t

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be had at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
President.

oct23-2w

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the WAREHOUSE OF WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners:

List of Goods in Store of White Bros & Co.

H Henk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one oil cask.
Davidson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen bbls cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. L. Harris, Pittsburgh, three boxes glassware.
Grant & Talley, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Ashelman, Manchester, one box merchandize.
E. D. Frohelm, Pittsburgh, three boxes soap.
J. J. Stratton, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S Lash, Pittsburgh, one horse hay rake.
T. M. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box butter.
H. Durbin, Pittsburgh, one anvil.
Shaub & Brown, Allegheny, Pa., twelve wind mills.
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one ball screw.
Mc ormick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
M. Sharp, Walnut Bend Oil Co., Pittsburgh, two box machinery, two iron wheels, one small stack, one steam boiler.
E. R. Imiger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Co., Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
C. Eberhart, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, one grind stone.
Do two iron bars.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one barrel.
Jas. McKee, Pittsburgh, fifteen bbls vinegar.
M. Thicken, Pittsburgh, four bbls beans, one half bbl beans.
Evelen & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Lanklin, Pittsburgh, one quire paper pckg, two hests keilers one table, one pair twine, two boxes c pets.
W. Bend & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa., one roll leather.
Faichner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one rocker chair.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.

C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21-1m

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED FREIGHTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, December 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the warehouse of MEEK & ARMSTRONG First street near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed.

No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil barrels.
G. B. & Co., 1 bbl signal.
No mark, one box.
John Mc Pherson, one small box.
John Swetser, Harmer, O., one small box.
Wenzell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one lot of
Do one rocking horse.
Do one wooden mail.
Do one keg molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one grinder, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper.)
Do three pcs wooden mch'y.
Do one bdl tin rods.
Do one sack wool.
J. H. Taylor, Freeport, 1 roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Pittsburgh, 1 piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one take pan.
Geo. E Smith, Indiana Station, one bdl slats.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two washboards.
Do one wooden chest.
Do one stove.
Do one piece stove.
Do one bll empty sacks.
Do two bdls rods.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bbls C. soda.
Hunter & Miller, two bdls scythe snaths.
H. Kluger, Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., 1 box roofing paper.
Henry Cleringer, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
D. C. Kneeland, 1 bdl straw boards.
No mark, one piece casting, one grate.
Do one bdl casting, (four pcs).
Do one jgr file, (some broken).
Do one bll H. H. G.
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, Ohio, one W. mill.

C. A. CARPENTER,
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oct21-1m

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Ivan, the Serf.....Edwin Adams,
Dance.....Miss Jennie.

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William.....Edwin Adams.

In rehearsal, "Men of the Day."

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References—Jas. Veech, Esq; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. M. Kerr; Messrs. Irwin, Shaffant & Co.; H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. oct16-3m

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Conclusion of Mrs. Grinder's Trial.

Arguments of the Counsel.

CHARGE OF JUDGE STERRETT.

The Jury Not Yet Agreed.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer convened yesterday morning at nine o'clock, but long before that hour, the rotunda of the Court House was filled by a large and unruly crowd, anxious to witness the closing act of the drama. When the doors of the Court room were opened, a simultaneous rush was made, and it required the united energies of the Sheriff and his deputies to preserve order. The room was speedily filled, and the prisoner was then brought in.

The list of jurors was called, after which E. P. Jones Esq., opened the case for the defense. Mr. Jones commenced his speech by alluding to the friendless condition of the prisoner. She was as a stranger in a strange land, and not one female friend dared to come and sit by her side. The feeling of the community was decidedly against her. The press had been instrumental in creating this opinion, but he did not blame it for its industry in gathering up all the information possible, and publishing it. These publications, however, had had their effect upon public opinion, and, ever, had had their effect upon public opinion, and, probably upon the jury itself. It was a cardinal principle that the prisoner should be considered innocent until proven guilty.

He then alluded to the fact that the prosecution had failed to adduce any motive for the commission of the terrible crime charged against his client, and denied that any woman had the power or nerve to commit such a crime; he thought it preposterous to think of it. Mr. Jones then reviewed the evidence, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury to be merciful in the discharge of their duty.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed in an able and logical argument. He said he came before the bar with considerable embarrassment, which arose from his duty to the commonwealth, the prisoner, and the gravity of the charge. Circumstantial and direct evidence were not antagonistic, but circumstantial evidence was not so good as direct testimony, and never should be resorted to when direct evidence could be procured, until the Court so charged. He then set forth, and he so wished the Court to charge. He then submitted the following points upon the force and bearing of circumstantial evidence, upon which he asked the Court to charge:

First—That in order to convict the defendant upon circumstantial evidence, each link in the chain of circumstances must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, each circumstance must concur and be consistent with every other circumstance in the chain; and they must all be consistent with the guilt of the prisoner, and inconsistent with any other reasonable explanation or hypothesis.

Second—If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the *corpus delicti*, that Mary Caroline Caruthers died by poison, it is their duty to acquit.

Third—If the jury should believe that the deceased, Mrs. Caruthers, died from the administration of poison, but entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the charge, that Martha Grinder, the defendant, administered poison, it is their duty to acquit.

Fourth—If the jury should believe that the defendant, Martha Grinder, did administer the poison to the deceased, Mrs. Caruthers, and that she died of the poison so administered, yet if the jury should believe that the defendant was controlled by an insane impulse which she could not resist, she is not guilty of murder.

Mr. Marshall stated that there was no evidence before the jury that Mrs. Caruthers had died from poison. She—the prisoner—had not attempted to flee from the court had even pretended that her death was the effect of poison, nor was any poison or trace of poison found in the remains of the deceased to cause death. He also spoke of the many cases charged against Martha Grinder, and admitted that they were even true, they could only have occurred by reason of moral insanity, and she could not be guilty in the eyes of the law. He cited many cases of poisoning, who took their root in insane minds, and closed by asking the jury to view the case dispassionately, and if they could find any reasonable hypothesis that she was not the guilty person, to give her the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, counsel for the Commonwealth. He said it was his duty to look to the interests of the prisoner as much as to those of the Commonwealth. As to the point of the prisoner's moral insanity, urged by her counsel, it was without proof, and as an offset to this plea the Commonwealth had evidence that the prisoner was fiendish in her nature. She was the motive. She had said to several persons, "The Caruthers have money, plenty of it," and he believed that it was to obtain this that she had so heartlessly, brutally and maliciously administered poison and caused the death of the deceased. This act alone developeth a cloud of circumstances which could not be cleared away.

Mr. Kirkpatrick also referred to many other acts on the part of Mrs. Grinder which had been proven by the Commonwealth, and in conclusion quoted the law upon the case. As for the plea of insanity set up by defendant, he contended that it was the duty of her counsel to prove it, and that the jury had no right to infer anything of the kind. It was for them to look well, and to tear down temples of justice, destroy the statute books, dethrone the Judges from the Bench, and let crime roam broadcast over the land, with the dagger in one hand and poison in the other.

While Mr. Kirkpatrick was speaking Mrs. Grinder placed her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbed audibly. This was the only evidence of feeling that she exhibited during the entire day.

The court then adjourned for dinner, and upon reassembling at two o'clock, Judge Sterrett read his charge to the jury, a synopsis of which we append:

The court, after alluding to the magnitude and importance of the case and the responsibility of each of the evidence upon which the Commonwealth mainly relies for a conviction in this case has been very fully discussed and commented upon by counsel. The uncertainty and danger of resting a conviction upon circumstantial evidence has been strongly urged upon your attention by the learned counsel for the prisoner; and it may not be amiss, at this point to notice the rules that should govern in the consideration and application of such evidence.

The Court here dwelt at some length on distinction between circumstantial and direct testimony, and cited a number of cases affording the points in each.

It is very manifest that in dealing with this kind of evidence, great care and caution should be used in drawing inferences from proved facts. The conclusion should be a fair and rational, and not a forced or artificial one. Inferences drawn from independent sources, different from each other, but tending to the same conclusion, not only support each other, but do so with increased force and weight.

One of the obvious rules suggested by experience, as applicable to the reception of, and effect of circumstantial evidence, is that the several circumstances upon which the conclusion depends, must be fully established by proof. They are facts from which the main fact is to be inferred, and they should be proved by competent evidence, and by the same degree and force of evidence, as if each one were itself the main fact in the issue. Under this rule, every circumstance relied upon as material to the issue, is subject to the test of strict proof. Great care is to be taken in guarding against feigned and pretended circumstances, which may be designedly contrived and arranged so as to create or divert suspicion, and prevent the discovery of the truth—thereby securing the guilty party from being detected, because Providence has so ordered things. Events and their incidents are so combined and linked together, that real occurrences bear their genuine vestiges by which, if carefully followed, the true character of the occurrences themselves may be discovered.

The great advantage of circumstantial proof is that the various facts and circumstances derived from various sources, all tending to the same conclusion, are not likely to be fabricated. The principal disadvantage of it is, that erroneous inferences may be drawn from the facts and circumstances proved. If this be the duty of the jury to guard. The indictment in this case contains three counts.

The first count is drawn according to the common law form—charging the prisoner, Martha Grinder, with the murder of Mary Caruthers, by poison—by arsenic and antimony, administered to her in articles of food, drink and medicine, as described therein.

The second count is drawn in the same form without setting forth the manner in which, or the means by which the poison was administered.

The third count is drawn in the short form authorized by our penal code, and charges in general terms that the prisoner at the bar "did feloniously, willfully, and of her malice aforethought, kill and murder" the deceased, without setting forth the manner in which or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused.

The indictment is correctly drawn, and in substance charges the prisoner with the murder of Mrs. Caruthers. To the indictment the prisoner has plead not guilty, and this is the issue you are sworn to try. The Commonwealth has offered no evidence except that which relates to the charge of murder by poison.

It may be remarked in this connection that it is not necessary for the Commonwealth to prove that the deceased was murdered by both or either of the particular poisons named in the indictment. If she was murdered by the poisoner by means of poison of any kind, designedly administered, it will be sufficient to sustain the indictment. So it is unnecessary for the Commonwealth to give direct and positive proof as to the quantity of poison that will destroy life, nor that such quantity was found in the body of the deceased. It is sufficient if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt from all the circumstances, that the death was caused by poison, administered by the prisoner.

Murder, as it existed at common law, is divided into two degrees by our act of 1794. This act provides that "all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or when shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree; all other kinds of murder shall be murder of the second degree.

You will observe, gentlemen, that the statute expressly declares that a murder perpetrated by means of poison shall be deemed murder of the first degree.

Keeping in view, the common law definition of murder, the question at issue in this case is—Did the prisoner at the bar murder Mary Caroline Caruthers by means of poison?

If she did, she is guilty of murder in the first degree, and you owe it to yourselves and the cause of public justice to say so. On the other hand, if you entertain a reasonable doubt of her guilt, it is your duty to render a verdict of not guilty.

The law presumes that she is innocent until she is proved guilty. She is presumed to be innocent until it is pierced by proof of guilt, but no longer.

In considering the question at issue and applying the evidence, you can, perhaps, arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion by dividing it into two inquiries, which naturally arise, and which embrace the whole case, viz:

First—Was the death of Mrs. Mary Caroline Caruthers caused by poison?

Second—And, if so, was the poison criminally administered by the prisoner at the bar?

Bearing in mind, then, the character and effect of the evidence in the case as already explained, take up these questions in their order, and see what is the bearing of the testimony on them.

First, then, was the death of Mrs. Caruthers caused by poison?

In support of this, taking up the testimony in its chronological order, you have, first, the symptoms exhibited by Mrs. Caruthers during several days next preceding and during her last sickness, as described by Dr. Irish and others, as well as the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Caruthers. The general symptoms were nausea, vomiting, purging, violent purging and burning pain in the stomach and throat, great thirst and general prostration. Dr. Irish tells us that when he first attended Mrs. Caruthers he suspected that some poison had been administered, and made some inquiry as to the diet used in the family, the cooking utensils &c., but failed to discover the cause that produced the effect manifested by the symptoms of Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers, and that he urged them to leave the premises and go to the country.

But it may be said that these symptoms are common to other diseases, and, therefore, it would be unsafe to conclude from such evidence that death had been occasioned by poison. You will remember what the medical gentlemen who were examined on this point said in reference to it. Drs. M'Cook, Irish, King, Herron, Rodgers and Mahon have been examined with reference to the symptoms of poisoning by Arsenic and antimony. They all say that they vary somewhat according to the size of the doses, and other circumstances, but the leading symptoms are the same as those described by Dr. Irish as witnessed by him in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers. Dr. King says that the same symptoms may be individually found in other cases, but if he found them united in one case of sudden illness, he would regard it as a case of poisoning. But the case does not rest alone on the evidence to which we have referred. If it did, there might be some doubt as to whether the death of Mrs. Caruthers was caused by poison or not.

The symptoms, to say the least, were so strongly indicative of poisoning as to prompt further investigations. His Honor then referred to the examination of Mrs. Caruthers's body, and the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, &c., after which he revealed unmistakably the existence of both arsenic and antimony in considerable quantities, and continued; If this, then be so, and if it be taken in connection with the symptoms of Mrs. Caruthers during her sickness—satisfy your minds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that she died from the effects of poison? Upon what other reasonable hypothesis can the presence of those poisons in the remains, and all the symptoms manifested during the sickness of the deceased be accounted for?

Answer of Court to the points submitted by prisoner's counsel:

The first, second and third points are affirmed. They contain a correct statement of the law.

The fourth point is affirmed, but without a few words of explanation it may be misunderstood.

Every one is presumed to be sane until the contrary is made to appear. Evidence of insanity may be derived incidentally from the conduct of the party in the acts charged as criminal, if the acts are such as indicate insanity. Insanity may, and usually is proved by testimony as adduced directly on that point. The unnatural character, inhumanity, or extraordinary wickedness of criminal acts in connection with these would furnish a very unsafe ground on which to base an acquittal on the ground of insanity. Criminal acts are not in themselves acts of insanity, otherwise no one could be held responsible.

If the prisoner administered the poison, and thereby caused the death of Mrs. Caruthers, she is answerable for the act, unless, at the time of so doing, she was insane—insane to such an extent as to blind her to the nature and consequences of her moral duty, and to destroy her perception of right and wrong. If she was insane to this extent, she would not be amenable to the criminal law.

The law is that whether insanity be general or partial it must be so great as to control the will of its subject and take from her the freedom of moral action. There is a species of insanity that has been sometimes recognized, consisting of an irresistible inclination to perform some act—becoming in itself a second nature. The proof of insanity is on the party alleging it. What the proof of insanity is here in this case? The principal evidence of insanity is here in this case? The principal evidence of insanity is here in this case? The principal evidence